



COMMUNITY SERVICE NEWSLETTER

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COMMUNITY SERVICE NEWSLETTER is published six times a year by Community Service, Inc. Our purpose is to promote the small community as a basic social institution involving organic units of economic, social and spiritual development.

social balance

by Don Hollister

We are all practical sociologists. Each day we use what we have learned from experience or by word of mouth about how people in our particular culture behave with other people. However, this knowledge is generally taken for granted - even unconscious. Much can be done to improve social life simply by watching and thinking about the behavior of people around us. This can inform future behavior.

In my own observation and thinking I have identified three aspects or dimensions of social activity that are in constant interplay, supporting and conflicting with each other--personal survival value, reaction, inspiration. Rather than try to label these as defined categories I will try to characterize the aspects as fluid qualities of social activity.

Physical survival is the direct motivation for much of what we do. This is the root of economics, people feeding each other. The functions and structure of a society provide an efficiency and security in meeting needs for life.

Interwoven with meeting our different economic needs is our constant interaction with the surrounding people and things. Awareness. Consciousness. Attraction and repulsion. Likes and dislikes. Sympathy, antipathy, empathy. Our emotions and our relations with people are in part reactions. "Reaction" does not fully describe

this angle of social behavior. "Relations" combined with "awareness" and "emotions" give a better description.

Conscience, ethics, ideas, personal identity, purpose, and values provide the direction, drive and the capacity for much of human action. Creativity, religion, inspiration, spirit. Our particular culture gives least attention to this dimension, yet it is continually at play. When an idea occurs to you, when you imagine, when you think, this aspect is working.

Instead of survival, personal interaction, and inspiration these dimensions could be described as body, soul and spirit or economic, interpersonal and spiritual. No labels quite fit. I urge you to look beyond the varying connotations of these words. Use my efforts at description as pointers for examining your own experience.

Perhaps a list of three social aspects appear inadequate to you. Even so I would suggest that there are distinct qualities of social activity. Try to examine your own experience and describe the various modes and their interaction. Each dimension supports and enhances the others. Actions that ignore one or another aspect detract from the health of the surrounding society. Any decision should take the different aspects into consideration. At all levels of our society we must strive for a balance. Using the descriptions that I

suggest, social balance would be a mix of economic, interpersonal and spiritual dimensions.

For example, business conducted as if it operated in a vacuum, devoid of morals and human rights, is a cancer on any society. Where individuals are aware of a world beyond their own needs and self-interest, the same business can have a much improved effect on the people around it.



The current debates over abortion and euthanasia are further examples of conflict between sectors of society. Questions of morals are pitted against questions of rights. The tension between deep conscience and deep emotion often erupts in bombings and street scuffles.

Communes provide vivid illustrations of the social dimensions at work. Some groups of people form communes because "it feels good to be together." Primary attention in such groups is put on relationships among members. A life of feelings and awareness of emotions is their valued way. They often ridicule considerations of economics. In other extremes communes form around a common diet and a desire for strict economic self-sufficiency. Then again a particular religion may bring together people with widely varying attitudes towards economics and sex. Some communes do try to address all aspects of life and in fact launch on just the sort of examination of social experience that I am advocating here.

Meetings will become a drag and attendance will fall off if the different as-

pects of life are not given balanced attention. In our practice at Community Service we have found that meetings can be personally fulfilling, and the social interaction can be beautiful with concern and caring for the individuals involved. Attention can be given to having time for fun, for play, for spiritual and purposive considerations and attunement with each other and the universe. The result has been that business proceeds harmoniously. People look forward to such meetings as fulfilling in their lives as well as being practically effective. Such meetings and the affairs that they oversee will be more effective and enduring than where there is preoccupation with the routine of Robert's Rules of Order or single emphasis on socializing, intellectual discussion or economic transactions. It is not necessary that every meeting or occasion have all the different phases present. Variety of emphasis through time provides balance.

Think about the groups you are in. Is your neighborhood exclusively a bedroom community with no local industry? Is your social life centered in your neighborhood or are your neighbors strangers? If you are employed, is there a sense of fellowship at your work place? In your local church, do members participate in an informal economy of hand-me-down clothing, excess garden produce, shared tools?

A balanced community has an active social life, a local economy and a lively cultural, intellectual and religious life. Of course, there is no static balance in a society. The situation is constantly changing. Maintenance of a balanced community requires awareness and interest among its members. In some towns there are groups that serve as a focus for such leadership. Sometimes it is a specific social clique, a broad minded Chamber of Commerce or a committee of ministers. The Community Council model is particularly appropriate for this function. Representatives of voluntary organizations and other concerned citizens meet as a Community Council to monitor the state of the community. The Council may act as a catalyst for initiatives that are needed within the

community. Such a caring overview may help keep the social forces in balance.

These three dimensions of a society cannot be balanced mechanically. They must be grown into an organic unity in which the phases of life function as part of each other. Specific attention may be given to each, but not as fragmented compartments. Just as the different elements of soil fertility need to be balanced for healthy plant growth, social dimension, in balance, creates a wholeness in society.

Do you have observations or thoughts along similar lines? Do the distinctions I make agree with your experience? Does the concept of balance in society ring true? I look forward to your comments.

(Don Hollister will be leaving the Community Service staff in early 1980 to run for U. S. Congress.)



Jubilee Partners

Jubilee Partners is a community which began its existence this summer with a cluster of tents in a big meadow on 260 acres of forest, lakes, creeks, and meadows near Comer, Georgia. The people of Jubilee have come from the community of Koinonia, Georgia, where they watched the concept of "partnership with God and people everywhere" grow and be transplanted successfully to many other places, partly through the work of Habitat for Humanity. Three of the six adults now at Jubilee have gone to Africa to help establish new Habitat programs in Zaire and since had the great joy of seeing those programs flourish beyond all "reasonable" expectations.

With those experiences in the background, they don't really mind too much when some of their visitors smile knowingly as they point to the open fields and describe all the facilities and activities that are envisioned for the future.



While still working hard to get roofs over their heads before winter catches them in their tents, Jubilee Partners have plunged into an even bigger undertaking. They propose to build a special Welcome Center at Jubilee for the Vietnamese "boat people" to help to relieve the suffering of the Indochinese refugees.

Of the thousands who come to the United States each month, an increasing number are arriving with little or no English language skills, still shaken by their experience on the boats or in the crowded refugee camps, often mourning lost members of their families, and always bewildered to some extent by the sudden change to a totally new culture. At Jubilee, the first goal will be to ease the shock of that transition, providing a setting of Christian concern and reassurance.

While each family is at Jubilee, a co-sponsoring church somewhere else in the country will be preparing to take over at the right time, helping them to find a home and job in their community. As each family leaves Jubilee, a new one will be accepted to take its place. The goal is to be ready to welcome the first two to three dozen refugees by late next spring.

A great deal of financial and volunteer support is needed both for the construction work between now and next spring and for the work with the refugees after that. Please contact Jubilee Partners at Box 274, Comer, GA 30629, if you are interested in offering your assistance.



Community involvement has been the incentive from the very beginning in the restoration project on Ballard Mill Island in Malone, New York. An abandoned textile mill has been turned into the Ballard Mill Center for the Arts, consisting of a community theater, crafts building and public park. This was made possible by CETA and private sector funding given to the Greater Malone Area Community Council plus a tremendous amount of community effort, involvement, and contributions of time, materials, and money.

In the first year, when there was no money at all, the Ballard Mill Commission called for help to clear the debris and overgrowth on the island. "Volunteer Saturdays" brought out many volunteers from neighborhood boys to Girl Scout Troops. Then a CETA grant came through and a supervisor and four crew members were hired. Again the call went out to the community--this time for donated glass since nearly every window was broken or missing.

Again and again, volunteers, tools, and supplies were needed and supplied from the community. Most of the supplies were recycled, making good use of old buildings which were taken apart by the crew and used in the restoration. In some cases, more materials were donated than could be used and the remainder were sold with the proceeds going back into the project.

The airplane hangar has now become the Ballard Mill Center Theatre and is the home of the Nostalgia Players' Center Company and the site of many varied musical productions. Housed on the second floor of the Center are the Mohawk Crafts Fund, Moonstone Paper and Press, and various other craft producers. The grounds around the Center are used each summer

as a sales area for the annual Northern New York Crafts Festival. Arts and crafts classes for both children and adults are also available at the Center. A newsletter called Mill Run provides quarterly reports of activities and keeps the community informed of upcoming events.

The Ballard Mill property and river frontage is also being developed as a recreational area (also to prevent shoreline erosion), and backup work (clean up and safety device installation) has been done for an on-site hydroelectric power system that hopefully will become income producing. The Mill Art Gallery in downtown Malone has also been created, including physical renovation.

The people in the Malone area are very proud of this fine contribution to the culture of their area, and rightfully so, for this is the type of community activity which not only improves the quality of life but provides the cooperative spirit and feeling of identity that make a community strong. It also illustrates that with the spirit of cooperation a good idea can become reality when people are involved in a creation of their own.

40th Anniversary

You are invited to Community Service's 40th birthday party--our 1980 summer conference, set tentatively for July 26-27. Come to make new friends and meet old friends. We are inviting all Community Service members and friends, both current and past, to consider "The Shape of Things to Come" in small communities around the world.



Letter About Possible Community Service Goals

by William Thom

On the back page of the Community Service Newsletter for July-August 1979, you invite our suggestions as to goals for Community Service that could be considered at the November membership meeting. Here are mine.

The Imperial Hotel in Tokyo withstood the great earthquake of 1923 when many other buildings were reduced to rubble or consumed by fire because Frank Lloyd Wright had correctly analyzed the stresses presented by an earthquake, and worked out solutions to them. As part of the building, he also included a large pool of water, which was available to fight the fires. As I see the world today, the small community can provide the basic structural unit for a new world order that will deal constructively with our major problems. Some of these are listed in approximate terms:

1. Developing peaceful means for settling disputes among sovereign national states, and eliminating the threat of nuclear war.
2. Offsetting the terrorism of extremists by uniting ordinary people of goodwill across cultural boundaries.
3. Establishing local units of a non-exploitive economy that will make minimum demands on the general energy supply, and maximum use of renewable sources of energy.
4. Controlling the rate of change on the technologic frontier so that it does not continue to outrun the capacity of human beings to adjust -- probably by taxing annual models of cars, TV sets, dryers, etc.
5. Integrating human civilization into the natural order, especially, learning how to live with, and develop control over, the chemical revolution.

6. Developing viable local communities that promote good mental health by enabling people to live in favorable circumstances among known companions, and to have a voice in determining the immediate details of their personal lives.

7. Working out the basic values which people need, regardless of their local culture, to deal with problems scientifically.

Other important problems could be added.

The sort of emergency through which civilization will have to survive is likely to be one in which a few or many population centers are wiped out by nuclear explosions, whether through accident, miscalculation, or stupidity. Even before that, communities need enough independence as to sources of energy, means of production, etc., to maintain themselves outside the system of taxes which pays for war. For this to happen, people interested in community need the sort of "microcosmic" view John Collier ascribes to the inhabitants of the Acoma Pueblo in his book, The Gleaming Way*, the few hundred or thousand inhabitants living in Acoma are the only ones who can transmit its culture to future generations; by way of contrast, I have enjoyed a cultural irresponsibility up till now. "I don't need to know calculus or TV repair because some one else among the millions of Americans will transmit this knowledge to the future generation." In a community preparing to live, if need be, as an independent microcosm, it would be important to have many different kinds of skills represented.

Just as the Japanese have a program of providing apprentices to craftsmen and artists who are declared to be a "National Treasure," I should like to see Community Service enlist foundation support for finding "Local Treasures" (craftsmen or scholars) and seeing that young people are apprenticed to them with a stipulated period of repayment in a community needing that service.

I would like to see Community Service give a high priority to bringing up to date the concept of the "Work Bank" used to construct homes for coal miners at Penn Craft

in Western Pennsylvania, a project of the American Friends Service Committee in the late 1930's. Records were kept of the number of man hours each homesteader contributed to the volunteer work crews building the houses, and records were kept of the number of man hours required to construct each house. (Teen age boy hours were counted as equal to half a man hour.) The order in which the houses were built was determined by which families had the largest accumulated total of man hours at any given time.

In view of the large number of unemployed, and underemployed, I would like to see Community Service study how the work bank concept could be adapted to include "woman hours" and "girl hours" and put to work in constructing passive solar water heaters or fish tanks for raising protein, etc.

With the sky-high cost of staying overnight in motels, Community Service could perform a real service by organizing interested communities into a task force to provide a standard "bed & breakfast" arrangement in clean rooms at reasonable prices omitting the color TV, etc.

Community Service could use its connections with college and university faculty members to enlist students in doing research on topics that would directly benefit its own current projects or those of member communities. Most students would rather research a live topic than a dead one. At the end of each conference, staff could ask for suggested research topics from the participants (along with the name of the person making the suggestion, for further reference). It would probably be good to have a research committee to match the suggestions with appropriate colleges.

Just plain members of CS might be willing to monitor TV programs and magazines for particular topics, if asked to make periodic reports.

**The Gleaming Way is available from Community Service for \$2.95 plus 10% for postage.*



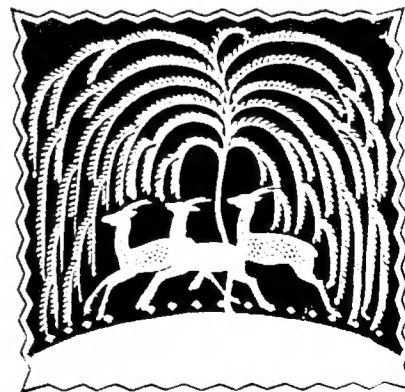
Response to William Thom's Letter

by Jane Morgan

We were very glad to receive this letter from our member William Thom with suggestions for activities for Community Service.

The seven major problems Thom mentions seem a little beyond our scope to tackle. Nevertheless, his basic assumption that the small community needs to think of itself as a microcosm and to prepare for a very different future may be quite valid.

The question of what Community Service's part in this should be is also important. We have two full-time paid staff and two part-time volunteers, Griscom and myself. It takes most of the staff time keeping the membership list up to date, writing, editing and publishing the NEWSLETTER six times a year, answering correspondence, selling literature, organizing and running the conference and workshops, communicating with those who consult with us, etc. We feel our role is particularly one of being a catalyst and encouraging our members through our NEWSLETTER to "go and do likewise" when they read of inspiring or innovative things being done in other communities.



I spoke with Bill Thom on the telephone to enquire whether his mention of "small community" in his letter referred to what we call "intentional communities" (like Twin Oaks, Raven Rocks, Celo, etc.) or small towns like Yellow Springs. He said he did

not know much about intentional communities at first hand, but he supposed it would be they which would be together enough to follow through on some of his ideas. This is true, but small communities like Yellow Springs where many people have chosen with special intent to dwell or which have enough socially concerned people in them, may also be able to meet some of the challenges Thom mentions in his letter.

For instance, citizens in a concerned community could hunt out "national treasures" and see that someone is apprenticed to them, or organize reasonable "bed and breakfast" arrangements in their town. This is something our members could better do in their towns than we at a great distance. Our member, Dan Loubert of Cooperative Communities of America, has started such a network for people travelling and we have reported on it in these pages (see January-February issue, 1979, Vol. XXVII, No. 1).

So we welcome "just plain members" being inspired by any of William Thom's suggestions and reporting back to us on their successes or failures. We welcome articles for our NEWSLETTER about what is going on in your community which you feel is worthwhile to share. We also welcome reviews of books to share with others and suggestions of books we might add to our book list. And write to us; we will keep in touch.

Friends Music Institute

Friends Music Institute, a four-week music program emphasizing Quaker studies and worship, will open in July, 1980, at Olney School in Barnesville, Ohio.

Open to young people aged 12-17, the Institute will present a program of instruction in music including lessons in various instruments, music theory and history, instrumental and vocal ensembles.

We envision a campus alive with the sounds of music--students doing their required daily practice, evening recitals in which both faculty and students participate, studios where professionally-trained and

experienced teachers guide the young camper-musicians.

Although a Quaker emphasis will include worship and worship-sharing, and regular sessions where the young people explore both our Quaker heritage and present day Friends thought and activities, non-Friends are very welcome to attend this music institute.

We are enthusiastic about combining musical expression with a study and practice of Friends ways. Music is a way of drawing people together every bit as much as a means of individual artistic expression. Music builds community.

Editor's note: Peggy Champney is a long time member of Community Service, of The Vale community near Yellow Springs, and of the Yellow Springs' Friends Meeting. She has also been director of and teacher in the Vale Friends Elementary School for 25 years. Jean Putnam is a former resident of Yellow Springs and former member of its Friends Meeting. Jean is now a member of the North Shore Preparative Meeting under Cambridge Meeting. She just got her masters degree in music from the University of Lowell in Massachusetts and teaches piano. Olney Friends High School at Barnesville, Ohio, is only 15 miles from Raven Rocks, which has often been reported on in these pages.



For more information write:

Friends Music Institute
c/o Peg Champney
P. O. Box 427
Yellow Springs, OH
45387

or

Jean Putnam
115 Altamont Avenue
Melrose, MA 02176

Book Reviews

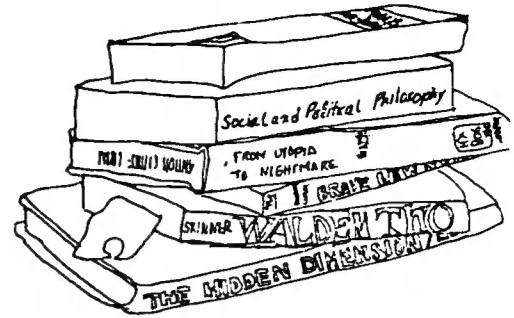
The New Life (\$1.50) and A Statement on Contemporary Familial Lifestyles (\$.50)
The Vanier Institute of the Family, 151
Slater, Suite 207, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5H3

By Don Hollister

The New Life is based on an "inquiry workshop" examining unconventional ways of living. Participants were invited from a spectrum of lifestyles in British Columbia, including singles, couples and various groups. Though living in different ways, the workshop participants reported personal experiences which followed a general pattern. An individual becomes progressively disenchanted with modern life, develops a critical view of society, gets involved in activities outside "established society," and settles into a commitment to the gradual building of a "basic group" or "life community." The study is valuable for its detailed summary and examination of a process that is widely known these days, yet is not generally put in perspective.

The Statement is a more general, even inspirational, presentation of the Vanier Institute's current (1977) conclusions about family life. The substance, the quality, of family life is more important than the particular form of family. People who are challenging and changing the roles of men and women, the separation of age groups, the isolation of families, the fragmentation of life into home, work, school, social, etc. comprise an "active culture" in search of better ways of living. What we see today may not be so much the breakdown of family as a re-creation of quality family. By learning to be aware of the direct or indirect interrelation of all people and to view the "whole person" we will be able to forge a more human social order.

[I wonder whether after all the reevaluation and search people will end up with the same outer forms of family as they initially rejected.]



ENERGY-EFFICIENT COMMUNITY PLANNING--A GUIDE TO SAVING ENERGY AND PRODUCING POWER AT THE LOCAL LEVEL by James Ridgeway. JG Press, paper, \$9.95, 1979.

by Jane Folmer

A national energy policy is growing out of the efforts of our nation's communities to meet their own energy needs with conservation and innovative alternative energy systems. ENERGY-EFFICIENT COMMUNITY PLANNING carefully details the local energy programs of some of the forward-looking communities in which these changes are most promising and exemplary.

The town of Davis, California, for instance, has successfully implemented a comprehensive energy-saving series of ordinances which have drastically lowered energy use. The Davis Plan includes: a building code program which favors solar energy and conservation, ordinances which permit home industry and encourage people to live and work in their neighborhoods, a comprehensive recycling effort, a street tree committee to work for benefits from shade trees, and a bicycle lane network on major streets. The plan is fully documented with codes, ordinances, drawings, photographs, and plans for the conservation of land, water, energy, and other natural resources.

The author also relates the historic and instructive political struggle which has characterized the city of Seattle, Washington's, change from historic reliance on cheap hydropower and planned nuclear energy to increased interest in energy conservation and alternative energy technologies. A fascinating description of the

process plus actual policy statements document past successes and problems and suggest possible future directions for this growing city.

Community innovations for specific energy sources are also provided, such as wood power in Burlington, Vermont, wind power in Clayton, New Mexico, and energy from wastes in Ames, Iowa.

An economic analysis of the transition to solar energy is provided by Leonard Rodberg, a member of the Public Resource Center, who prepared this study for the Joint Economic Committee of the Congress. He proceeds to explain how it will be possible to produce the same goods and services while emphasizing the conservation of energy and the conversion to renewable energy sources.

The final chapters include a proposed national energy plan based on local popular control and conservation of non-renewable resources, ways to create significant change at the community level, and a summary of how specific community action has already begun "to develop the building blocks for a national policy" at the community level where it really counts.



PERSON/PLANET: THE CREATIVE DISINTEGRATION
OF INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

By Theodore Roszak. Anchor Press/Doubleday, Garden City, New York, 1978. Cloth, \$10.95, 347 pp.

Reviewed by Steve Washam

Theodore Roszak from the book jacket: "This book concerns itself with the point at which human psychology and natural ecology meet. My purpose is to suggest that the environmental anguish of the earth has entered our lives as a radical transformation of human identity. The needs of the planet and the needs of the person have become one, and together they have begun to act upon the central institutions of our society with a force that is profoundly subversive, but which carries within it the promise of cultural renewal."

Roszak's contention is that the emerging ethos of personal self discovery and determination is linked to the needs of the planet as a whole to sustain life. The biosphere and the realized person share urban-industrial society as a common enemy. As people shake off traditional assigned roles and identities, and come to seek supportive familial relationships, meaningful vocations, and livable spaces, mammoth, alienating organizational structures are in the end biodegradable, with humans who assert their unique personhood acting as the effective catalyst.

An excellent, enlightening analysis.



A NATION OF NEIGHBORHOODS by Stewart Dill McBride. Available from Community Service for \$1.50 plus 50¢ postage.

By Jane Folmer

A NATION OF NEIGHBORHOODS is a reprint bringing together a series of articles that appeared in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, September-December, 1977, about communities of people whose efforts reflect the true meaning and spirit of community.

The essays show a feeling of strength and energy coming from people who are taking control of their lives and doing something about making their communities better places to live. Confidence and cooperation are emerging in unlikely places across the country, from the largest outdoor museum of mural art in the world created by street gangs in Los Angeles to an urban home-steaded, cooperatively owned and managed tenement--complete with windmill-produced electricity--in New York City.

Whether you are looking for inspiration or just some "good news" for a change, you will enjoy these accounts of people helping themselves and each other. Many helpful "how to do it" essays and relevant lists of resources are included at the end of each essay to help set in motion further such adventures.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

CO-OP: THE HARBINGER OF ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY is a bi-monthly magazine about the cooperative movement published at NASCO (The North American Students of Cooperation). For information write them at P. O. Box 7293, Ann Arbor, MI 48107.

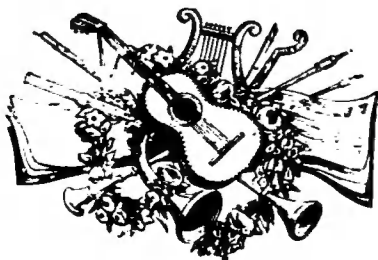
IN BUSINESS is a new magazine for people who have or would like to have a business of their own. Recent articles include: "Where to Find Small Business Financing," "True Stories of Successful Advertising Ideas," and "Working Families and Couples." IN BUSINESS is published bi-monthly by the JG Press, Inc., Box 323, 18 South Seventh Street, Emmaus, PA 18049.

THE LANDER'S HERALD is a bi-monthly publication devoted to personal self-sufficiency and a non-polluting lifestyle. Subscription rate is \$5 for 12 issues USA, \$7 foreign. Write: THE LANDER'S HERALD, 720 Morrow Avenue, Clayton, NJ 08312.

COMMUNITY JOBS is a monthly newsletter of jobs for social change, published by The Youth Project. Write to Community Jobs Clearinghouse, 1766 Union Street, San Francisco, CA 94123 for information.

COMMUNITY BOOKSHELF is a mail order book service focusing on communal living. It is operated by Dandelion, an intentional community inspired by B. F. Skinner's utopian novel, Walden Two. Write to Community Bookshelf, R. R. #1, Enterprise, Ontario, K0K 1Z0, Canada, for a book list.

The "Parenting and Childcare" bibliography which was prepared by the Community Service staff for the conference on "Children and Community" is still available for 30¢ to cover postage.



Population Study

Over the past thirty or forty years Community Service has accumulated and reported evidence that the larger the city the more harmful it is to the population, and that this harm is cumulative from generation to generation. The only partial exceptions to this are those who to one degree or another organize themselves into small communities that shield them to some extent from the impact of the high population density and its impact on society. A recent study by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research examined into people's happiness and satisfaction in life. Professor Angus Campbell of that institute is reported by United Press International as saying:

"It is not the region of the country in which they live that makes the difference or the vagaries of the weather. It is the surrounding environment which is associated with people's sense of wellbeing.

"In general, the larger the surrounding population, the less likely the individual is to express satisfaction, not only with his or her neighborhood and community, but also with other domains of life and with life in general."

The Christian Science Monitor reported this study in its issue of October 22, 1979.



A recent publication entitled INDICATORS OF SOCIAL WELL-BEING FOR U.S. COUNTIES provides four composite indexes of social well-being for 3,097 U.S. counties; economic, health, and family status, and alienation. National patterns of these composites are depicted by U.S. county maps and through mean index scores of counties grouped by metro-nonmetro status and rural-urban orientation. The publication is Rural Development Research Report No. 10 from the United States Department of Agriculture and is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

MEMBERSHIP is a means of supporting and sharing the work of Community Service. A \$10 annual contribution includes a subscription to our NEWSLETTER. A subscription alone is \$5 per year, \$6 outside the U.S. COMMUNITY SERVICE, INC., is a non-profit corporation which depends on contributions so that it can offer its services freely to those who need them. All contributions are appreciated, needed and are TAX DEDUCTIBLE.



EDITOR'S NOTE

We not only welcome letters to the editor, but articles about any exceptional communities you know of or people who are doing unusual things to improve the life in their towns. Anyone submitting an article should enclose a self-addressed envelope if he/she wishes it returned if we cannot use it. The only recompense for use we can offer is the pleasure of seeing it in print and knowing that you have spread a good and useful idea.



DO YOU HAVE A FRIEND?

Do you have a friend who might be interested in Community Service's work and publications? One of the most helpful ways of supporting CS is to send the names and addresses of friends who you think should receive a sample of our NEWSLETTER and a copy of our booklist. If you wish a specific issue of our NEWSLETTER sent to your friends, please send 15¢ postage per name.



STAFF

Don Hollister, Jane Folmer, Nancy Delach, Gris Morgan, and Jane Morgan, editor.

CONSULTATION

Community Service makes no set charge for consultation services formal or informal, but can only serve through contributions and memberships of its friends and those it helps. For consultation we suggest a minimum contribution equal to that of the user's hourly wage for an hour of our time.



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*Conference '80
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